

FATHER WENDELIN RESIGNS

The Molokai Priest Steps Down and Out.

The Reverend Father Wendelin Moellers, whose controversy with the Board of Health created a sensation a few months ago, has severed his connection with the Leper Settlement after fifteen years' service.

Father Wendelin tendered his resignation to Bishop Gulistan in June but it has just been acted upon and the Catholic priest returned to Honolulu from Kalaupapa on Tuesday. Father Valentine stated last evening that a successor to Father Wendelin had already been appointed, but as no official announcement had been made as yet, he was not at liberty to give the desired information to the newspapers. Father Wendelin's successor is in the islands and will go to the settlement within a week. In the meantime the Catholic churches at Kalaupapa and Kalaupapa will be under the supervision of the priest still remaining with the lepers. Father Wendelin will also remain in the islands and his assignment of work will be made at a meeting of all the Catholic priests in the Territory to be held next week.

The reasons for Father Wendelin's determination to leave the settlement are found in the conditions imposed upon the priest by the Board of Health after it had been decided to allow him to remain and continue his work. Following an investigation of charges made against Supt. Reynolds and Dr. Oliver resulting in the removal of both these employees, a request was made to Bishop Reppert for the recall of Father Wendelin. No charges were made but it was set out that his recall was necessary "in the interests of harmony." Bishop Gulistan refused to accede to the request of the Board but after an interchange of considerable correspondence, the right of the Board to the absolute control of the settlement was acknowledged, following which it was agreed that Father Wendelin should be permitted to remain, on condition that he attend only to his ministerial duties, and refrain entirely from mixing in with the political affairs of the lepers. This condition proved irksome to the Reverend Father who believed that it was an obstacle to the faithful discharge of his work and resulted in his request to the Bishop that he be allowed to resign and give up the post which has been faithfully administered by him for fifteen years. In view of the complications arising the request has been granted.

FEELING IS HIGH.

In spite of the claims made by Wilcox of his friendship for the lepers, the Territory wards do not seem to appreciate him. Later news from Kalaupapa is to the effect that the lepers are in indignant revolt and threaten all manner of violence if Wilcox appears there. Supt. McVeigh it is reported is having a hard time controlling the lepers because of the assertions made before the Senate Commission by Wilcox and others.

The further segregation of sexes is what the lepers most violently oppose, and they claim that they are not criminals and should not be treated as such.

ALASKA'S RUSSIAN BOUNDARY LINE

TACOMA (Wash.), September 17.—Lieutenant Emmons of the Navy is at Sitka interviewing old Russians and others regarding the reports of existing monuments marking the Russian boundary of Alaska. He declines to talk, but the oldest Russian residents have told freely what they know on the subject.

Colonel George Kostrometsoff, a representative at Sitka of the Greek Church and Russian government, says that records in the possession of Father Antolio, a Greek church priest at Minneapolis, should throw light on the subject.

Platon Laranoff, aged 73, has a distinct memory of the monuments. He says an expedition was sent out from Sitka to make boundary surveys fifty-three years ago during the term of Adolph Carlitz as Russian Governor. Laranoff's brother was a pilot to the expedition, which sailed to Chilkat and struck into the interior.

Winter set in and nothing was heard of the party, whereupon the authorities organized a rescue party. After terrible privations, the rescuers found the remnants of the expedition, which had erected several monuments along the summit of the Chilkat mountains, where a part of them have been found by Lieutenant Emmons. The survivors of both expeditions returned to Sitka. Laranoff thinks subsequent expeditions were sent out.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 19.—Father Anatoly, of the Greek Catholic church of this city, has admitted that he is in possession of ecclesiastical documents tending to confirm the American claims to the rich gold bearing territory in the Far Northwest which has been in dispute between the United States and Great Britain for years. These papers consist chiefly of reprints and surveys authorized by Russia when Alaska was in the czar's domain. Father Anatoly was sent to Alaska by the Greek church in 1897, and he remained there four years. He made a special study of the country, its resources and its history and it was on account of his position in the church that he was enabled to

secure documents that promise to materially aid the American government in proving its Alaskan claims.

Among the papers in the possession of Father Anatoly is a copy of the Alaskan treaty in the English and Russian languages. Accompanying this treaty is an Alaskan priest's narrative showing that in 1818 the Russian trading company had a dispute with the Hudson Bay Company of Canada and destroyed some of the latter's property. The Russian concern then conceded a strip of territory about ten miles wide, located in 54 degrees 40 minutes longitude near the mouth of the Eklina river for a term of years. The Hudson Bay Company was to collect rents for this period in this territory and have exclusive domain. But the tract was never given back, and Father Anatoly says it is now usurped by British authorities.

NOTES FROM THE SOUTH SEAS

SUVA, Fiji, Sept. 10.—Among the passengers who passed through Suva by the Milowara, was Madame Melba, the world renowned Australian singer who is visiting her native land under engagement to sing. On Wednesday evening Madame Melba, and during her stay in Suva, she was the guest of Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Gemmel-Smith at McDonald's Hotel. Mrs. Smith was a school friend of Melba's, and both ladies were greatly pleased to meet once more after a lapse of many years. The famous singer has a relation in the old capital in the person of our well respected friend and citizen, Captain D. Robble, who was unable to come to Suva to pay his respects to his niece, of whom he is, of course, very proud.

Two very severe shocks of earthquake were experienced at Suva on this morning. A slighter shock was felt a few minutes later; the two first shocks were the severest your correspondent has ever experienced; they appeared to be travelling from a little east of north to west of south. Although this is open to argument as other residents assert that they were travelling in a northerly direction, many people left their houses expecting them to collapse. News of the eruptions which have no doubt taken place and of which these earthquakes were the result, will be anxiously waited for.

The last has not been heard (says the Argus) of the stout little yacht the Tilkum, which while on a voyage round the world was wrecked in the process of being lifted on to a trolley at the Exhibition in Melbourne. The craft lately obtained notoriety other than that of successfully combatting the long stretch of ocean between Australia and British Columbia. Captain J. C. Voss and two others were awarded £200 damages and costs by Judge Chomley in the County Court for injuries the vessel sustained while being removed from the Exhibition building in April. The defendants, Messrs. Thomas Warr and Co., carriers, are now appealing to the Full Court against the verdict, and have lodged the amount of the damages and costs. The grounds of the appeal are numerous, among them being those of the wrongful admission of evidence, that the verdict was against the evidence and the weight of evidence, and misdirections by the judge on several points.

A NEW BOXER UPRISING FEARED

WASHINGTON, September 18.—There is grave fear in official circles in Washington that China is once more on the verge of a serious uprising. It may even exceed in proportions that of 1900. China has taken steps to put down the disturbance but whether they are adequate remains to be seen. This information was contained in mail advices received at the State Department today from Minister Conger. These letters were all dated last month.

The troubles appear to arise principally from extortionate taxation, combined with resentment against the presence of missionaries, thus justifying the judgment of the Department of State, which pointed out to the powers that demand for excessive indemnities would result in serious internal troubles in China.

PEKING, Sept. 18.—The Boxer attack on Chengtufu, the capital of Szechuen province, in which 50,000 Boxers made ineffectual attempts to take the city, began September 15. When the rebels endeavored to enter the city a conflict ensued. The attackers were driven back and the gates of the city were closed and guarded by troops. Soldiers quelled the disorder within the city. Fourteen Boxer leaders and several other rebels were executed. A new Viceroy and new military officials are now on their way to Chengtufu to assume charge there.

A Murderer Arrested.

VIENNA, Sept. 19.—It is reported that Tullio Muri, the well-known Socialist and lawyer of Bologna, Italy, who is accused of the murder of Count Bon Martini, recently found assassinated in his house in Bologna, has been arrested at the frontier town of Ala, Austrian-Tyrol.

The motive of the murder of Count Bon Martini was at first attributed to robbery. On September 12th, however, Prof. Muri, a university professor, one of the best known physicians in Italy, and Count Bon Martini's father-in-law, denounced his own son, Tullio, as the murderer. The accused man, the dispatch added, admitted having murdered his brother-in-law, and said the crime was committed after a brawl provoked by a family quarrel. Other reports had it that a love affair was at the bottom of the crime. Count Bon Martini lived apart from his wife.

Charles Andrews Dead.

HILO, September 26.—Charles Andrews, for many years bartender in the Criterion and for the past two years in the Hilo saloon, died of general breakdown at 6:30 a. m. today. He was a brother of Mrs. H. H. Williams, Mrs. J. H. Fisher and Mrs. L. C. Ables. He leaves a wife and several children.

CORPORATION HOLDINGS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS

W. O. Smith Explains Need for Large Tracts on Which Expensive Plants Are Erected.

Among the valuable statistics prepared and submitted to the Senatorial Commission by W. O. Smith were the figures relating to the lands now held by corporations and the acquisition of them. The members of the commission also showed considerable interest in the matter of the output of the various plantations, and the table which is given in the subjoined papers shows figures which will supply the information. The two papers follow:

ACQUISITION OF LAND BY CORPORATIONS.

To the Honorable Senate Committee, Gentlemen:

In addition to statements already made by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, we desire to call attention to the clause in Section 55 of the Organic Act which provides:

"That no corporation domestic or foreign, shall acquire and hold real estate in Hawaii in excess of one thousand acres; and all real estate acquired or held by such corporation or association contrary hereto shall be forfeited and escheat to the United States, but existing vested rights in real estate shall not be impaired."

This provision apparently was intended to prevent the stalling of competition and controlling of prices by corporations, and to encourage the cultivation of small tracts of land by individuals.

Every right thinking man desires that which will promote the best interests of the community in which he lives, and if the strict enforcement of this provision would promote the development of the islands, and tend to create a class of small farmers, and induce the immigration of those who would acquire holdings and establish homes, there would be no question as to the wisdom of the law.

But, under the conditions existing here, we submit that the provision will not only fail in its object, but is a serious obstacle in the way of the development of these islands.

The paper upon the labor problem, heretofore presented, sets forth the facts as to the sugar industry being the great and chief industry of the islands, and mentions the large capital required to establish a sugar plantation. With the low prices of sugar in the world's markets, resulting from the greatly increased production of both cane and beet sugar, in the sugar producing countries, the margin of profit is becoming very small, and under the conditions existing here it can be produced at a profit only when cultivated and manufactured on a large scale.

More than two-thirds of the cane grown in these islands is produced by artificial irrigation. Water for irrigation, in quantities sufficient to justify engaging in cane culture, can only be obtained from surface streams or by pumping from subterranean sources.

These islands are of volcanic formation, rising abruptly from the sea to high elevations, and the rains fall mainly upon the northern and easterly side of each island from clouds brought in by the prevailing northeast trade winds.

Owing to the nature of the formation, and of the rains, the exposed portions have been worn into deep gorges with high ridges between them. In many instances, these gorges are from hundreds to thousands of feet in depth, with precipitous sides, and follow each other in close succession with but small areas of land between suitable for cultivation.

For the most part the arable land is far removed from the source of the water supply, and to convey the water from the gorges in the rainy belt to the arid sections, ditches of many miles in length are required, as also pipe lines to cross the intervening valleys. Dams, reservoirs and flumes are also needed in many instances.

In obtaining water by pumping from below the surface powerful machinery and pipe lines of large capacity are required.

NATIVE VIEW OF LEPER ISSUE

The Sentinel, a new Hawaiian paper, printed partly in the vernacular has the following in its current issue:

The Sentinel joins in the protest against the effort made by our Delegate to have the control of the Leper Settlement placed under the Federal government.

Of course we understand that the Delegate has an old score to wipe out against the present Board of Health in the abrupt and, we believe unwarranted, dismissal of his brother two years ago from the position of secretary of the Board.

We sympathize with his feelings in the matter but beg to remind him that the welfare and comfort of a considerable number of our people are too precious to be put in jeopardy to satisfy his very proper feelings of resentment against a number of individuals.

When once the control of the settlement has passed into Federal hands we will then have absolutely no right to have a say as to what should or should not be done at the settlement. We have some voice in the matter now, as we elect the Legislature who make and unmake the laws governing the Board of Health and who vote the money or sinews of war.

The Legislature is privileged to visit the settlement and make an exhaustive examination of the way affairs are or have been conducted there. They can and should introduce and carry through measures looking to curtailment of the powers of the Board of Health to delegate to favorite employees the right to be harsh, unjust or neglectful of their duties.

His War Relic

Not an Envious One Was That of This Young Veteran of the Spanish-American War.

Charles J. Draper, of South Shafter, Vt., who served in Company D, Fourth Pennsylvania regiment during the Spanish-American war, brought home with him a relic which caused him a great deal of misery. He tried to rid himself of it but was unable to do so until a friend came to his aid with what proved to be a valuable suggestion. Mr. Draper tells of it as follows:

"During the encampment in Georgia I became very ill, probably from impure water, poor food and the climate. After eating even the lightest food I would blast to a great extent. My bowels were in a very serious condition and my heart was so weak that a few minutes' walk would exhaust me. I could only just drag myself around and sometimes I would have to stay in bed for a few days. I was treated in Georgia and in Porto Rico by our company surgeon and later by the doctor at home. They both told me it would be months before I could expect to see any improvement. 'I had been in this state of misery for about four months when a friend recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. He had been benefited by them and thought they might help me. I began taking them and felt relieved in three days. I took them for two months and they made me well and strong. I keep the pills by me all the time though I have had no need of medicine for a long while.'"

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No Hatless Women in Church.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Rev. Charles R. Carley, rector of St. Mary's Catholic Church of Yonkers, said to be one of the wealthiest between New York and Albany, in a sermon has denounced women who go hatless to church. He declared the practice to be a violation of the church rules and quoted the Apostle St. Paul to the effect that women must come to worship covered. The rector declared that hatless women will, in the future, be refused admission to his church.

A COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor—Allow me to speak a few words in favor of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I suffered for three years with the bronchitis and could not sleep at nights. I tried several doctors and various patent medicines, but could get nothing to give me any relief until my wife got a bottle of this valuable medicine, which has completely relieved me. —W. S. Brockman, Bagnell, Mo., U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

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